



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

"secret passageway" (p. 30) and the "cave of Aglauros" (p. 10) are not to be proved from Herodotus and Pausanias (cf. note 11, p. 332, and Robert, *Pausanias als Schriftsteller*, p. 317); but doubtless opinions must differ on this point.

The illustrations of the book are abundant, and their selection is far better than their printing. The "makeready" leaves something to be desired, and the "photogravures" appear to a novice like good half-tones rather than intaglio prints—unless the meaning of "photogravures" has changed. Fig. 9 is repeated as Fig. 86, and not all the cuts are attributed to the proper source. Fig. 29 is wrongly inscribed, "Foundation Walls of the Parthenon." Some of the plans might better have been redrawn to fit the theories of the text. The use of plans from Jahn-Michaelis has occasionally led the author into unwarranted explanations. For example, on the back of Plan I, *c*, *f*, and *h* are misleading, while *m* is wrong (cf. p. 12, Figs. 129 and 130, and *Amer. Jour. Arch.* VIII, 69). The folding plan of the Acropolis, Plan VII (from Middleton's supplement to *Jour. Hellen. Studies*), is quoted as VI on p. 82 and elsewhere. The primary, rather than secondary, sources for cuts (e.g., Fig. 130), would have been more helpful.

The English of the text is sometimes open to cavil, as, p. 111: "to rebuild the great temple in honor of the patron-goddess of the state that had been burnt by the barbarians;" p. 112: "demurred to the large outlay;" p. 120: "lies plumb;" p. 151: "impersonations of nature;" and p. 280: "twilted petticoats," which is a trifle modern for archaeological use.

The spelling of proper names—"Nicodemus" along with "Neaichmos" in the same paragraph (p. 35), "Pelargicon or Pelasgicum" (p. 24), "Herceios" (p. 16), and the like—is little short of capricious. A thousand pities that English-speaking scholars cannot agree in this matter!

But these are but "flies in the precious ointment." The book is excellent.

CHARLES H. WELLER

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

*Catalogue of Bronzes, etc., in Field Museum of Natural History Reproduced from Originals in the National Museum of Naples.* By F. B. TARBELL. Field Museum of Natural History, Publication 130; Anthropological Series, Vol. VII, No. 3. Chicago, 1909. Pp. 99-144; Pls. xxxvi-cxvii.

The Field Museum possesses a collection of about three hundred reproductions of objects, almost exclusively bronze, the originals of which are in the museum at Naples. These originals are household utensils and furniture, for the most part of Roman date, though a few are earlier. They were found, with few exceptions, at Herculaneum,

Pompeii, Stabiae, and other cities of Campania. Since no good illustrated catalogue of the originals exists, it has seemed worth while to publish an elaborate catalogue of the reproductions. Each object is represented in halftone and briefly described. Each class of objects, e. g., couches, lamps, water-heaters, is introduced, if necessary, by a brief explanatory note. For each piece the inventory number attached to it in the Naples museum is given, and the place where the original was found is given when it is known. It would in some cases have been worth while to add the size of the object described, since there is no indication whether the illustrations are all on the same scale, or not. The catalogue is evidently written with the greatest care and accuracy, and the illustrations are excellent. The book might well find a place in school and college libraries as furnishing illustrative material for the study of Roman life.

HAROLD N. FOWLER

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

---

*Herakleitos von Ephesos griechisch und deutsch.* Von HERMANN  
DIELS. Zweite Auflage. Berlin: Weidmann'sche Buch-  
handlung, 1909. Pp. xvi + 83. M. 3.20.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1901 as a sample of what the author proposed to do in his *Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*, rather than as an independent publication; yet it was received with such favor that a new edition is now required. In the interval much the same material has been published in two editions of the *Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*. He who peruses attentively the four successive editions of Heraclitus will note with admiration the loving care with which the distinguished editor has sought to revise and improve his work. Hardly a page of the latest edition remains as it was in the first; yet the changes are not revolutionary, but register the natural growth in insight which comes to the open-minded scholar bent on the discovery of truth.

The Introduction has been subjected to a careful revision. Besides the addition of a number of notes we may notice two changes. Epicharmus, fr. 2, is no longer cited (p. xii, n. 1) as yielding a *terminus ante quem* for the date of Heraclitus' book, because its genuineness is not above suspicion; and the effective summary of the philosophy of Heraclitus (pp. ix f.) is considerably enlarged. The matter of the remainder of the book (excepting the notes, which here appear, as in the first edition, at the foot of the page) is in general arranged in the order adopted in the *Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*. The translations, however, face the Greek text instead of being set beneath it. In addition to the fragments, genuine and dubious, the entire passage from Hippocrates' *De victu* (i. 3-24) is now translated; the remaining selections classed as "Imita-